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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Development commission.

The Development Plan

Report for the year

1947

1947
PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER
DAR ES SALAAM

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1947

The Territory's Ten-Year Development and Welfare Plan, as set out in report of the Development Commission published in December, 1946, was approved by the Secretary of State in January, subject to the provision of additional funds for African education. The Secretary of State also considered that urgent steps should be taken to increase the individual productivity of the peasant farmer in view of the fact that, for many years to come, the economy of the country would be based primarily on agriculture. He was of the opinion that one of the ways to achieve this was to provide financial credits, in whatever form is appropriate, to enable agricultural improvement to take place among African producers.

2. During the year steps have been taken to give effect to both these proposals. A revised plan for the development of African education was drawn up as the result of the decision to make more funds available for this service. This received the Secretary of State's approval in June and was published in July. The plan makes provision for the expenditure of a total of £5,392,000 over the ten-year period. It is proposed to meet this expenditure as follows:—

	£.
Normal contribution from Territorial revenue (based on the provision made in the 1947 Territorial estimates for African education) ...	2,480,000
Special contribution from Revenue	1,057,000
Allocation from Territorial grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act ...	1,250,000
Contribution by Native Authorities (based on the present rate of contribution)	605,000
Total ...	£5,392,000

3. The necessity for raising the standard of agricultural productivity was emphasized in the Development Commission's report. In order to achieve improved standards, a co-ordinated approach to the economic, social and political problems of the rural areas is required and a number of schemes in the Development Plan, together with the steps now being taken by Government to increase the efficiency of the native authorities, provide for such an approach. To achieve further progress, it is clearly desirable that financial assistance should be made available to native authorities to enable them to undertake local development schemes of their own. It is, of course, true that some native authorities possess financial surpluses considerably in excess of the amounts which need be kept in reserve against emergencies,

and a considerable proportion of these surplus balances can, and will, be used to promote better farming methods. There are, however, many native authorities which have no resources to speak of and which could not contribute materially to local development in their areas. In order to assist these smaller anad poorer native authorities, it is proposed to establish a local development loan fund in 1948, to be administered by a small committee under the chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Development Commission. The committee will be empowered to make loans to native authorities, African co-operative societies and other approved bodies of Africans for local development schemes and other community enterprises.

4. The revised estimate of the total cost of the Plan is £19,186,000 and the following table illustrates the manner in which it is proposed to allocate this expenditure among the various services. Details of the main heads of expenditure are given in Appendix A.

Work or Service	Amount Allocated	Approximate Percentage
	£	
Communications (Roads, Aerodromes and Telecommunications)	4,870,000	25·5
Railways and Ports	2,075,000	11·0
Public Health	3,004,000	16·0
Education and Training	2,547,000	13·5
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ...	2,198,000	11·0
Township Development	1,130,000	6·0
Water Development	1,105,000	5·5
Public Buildings and Works	1,000,000	5·0
Miscellaneous (including African Housing, Forestry, Surveys, Mineral, Development and the Executive Organization)	1,257,000	6·5
Grand Total ...	£19,186,000	100·0

5. Details of the funds which are likely to be available to finance the Plan are given in Appendix B. At this early stage in the life of the Plan, it is not possible to make definite allocations of expenditure as between the various sources of revenue. All that can be said is that the first priority schemes, which amount to £16,751,000 (see footnote to Appendix A), can be financed in full from foreseeable sources. No finance is at present foreseeable for the second priority works (amounting to £2,435,000) but these will in any case not be undertaken until the second five-year period of the programme and their execution during that period will depend on the availability of additional finance from the Territory's own resources or additional loans, should it prove possible to raise them. The Plan is in any case a flexible one and its implementation will be kept under constant review so that, if after the first five years it appears that revenue is not keeping pace with expansion, the rate of execution will be slowed down accordingly. It is hoped, however, that the general development of the Territory will result in a build up of the national income sufficient at least to meet the cost of the remainder of the programme.

6. In 1947 a separate development budget was introduced and was voted together with the normal territorial budget. It was little more than a skeleton, however, as the Development Plan had not then been approved.

Services transferred to it from the normal budget included the estimates for Town Planning, Water Development, Land Settlement and certain capital charges for public works. The majority of the remaining items in the budget were approved schemes financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the Agricultural Development Fund. The revenue amounted to £575,980, provided as follows:—

	£
Approved Colonial Development and Welfare grants ...	336,760
Contribution from Agricultural Development Fund ...	239,220
Total ...	£575,980

The gross expenditure was estimated at £752,120 but this figure was reduced to a net figure £575,980 by the deduction of the contribution of £176,140 voted under the normal budget as a contribution from territorial revenue.

7. Reference is made in the Development Commission's report to the desirability of encouraging native authorities to contribute towards the cost of particular schemes to the maximum of their ability to pay. This principle has been put into effect, mainly in connexion with the provision of rural water supplies, and it is estimated that they contributed nearly £20,000 in cash or in labour towards the cost of development works during the year. Arrangements have also been made for each of the native authorities concerned to open a maintenance and renewals fund and to pay into this fund an annual amount equivalent to 2½ per cent of the cost of water development works undertaken in their areas. This will enable them to bear the full cost of maintenance of the various works in future and to pay for the renewal of plant and equipment as this becomes necessary.

8. During the year a small executive organization was established under the Deputy Chairman of the Commission to supervise the implementation of the Plan.

9. The acute shortage of trained supervisory staff in the various fields of development and the difficulties experienced in obtaining essential materials have together imposed a definite limit on the number of schemes which it has been possible to bring into operation during the year. Wherever practicable, priority has been given to those schemes which are designed to increase the productivity of the Territory, either directly or indirectly. The following brief notes indicate the progress made to date on the more important of the schemes now in operation. Details of the estimated expenditure on the schemes to the end of the year are given in Appendix C.

SECTION I.—CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

10. *Training of Agricultural Instructors.*—A house for the agricultural officer and some of the school buildings and instructors' quarters have been built but, owing to the shortage of building materials, it is estimated that only a quarter of the two-year building programme will have been completed

by the end of the year. There are at present approximately one hundred instructors in training at Ukiriguru.

11. *Agricultural Training for Indians.*—The school buildings have been completed but so far it has not been possible to engage a suitable Indian headmaster and the Secretary of State is being approached to recruit an agricultural officer in the United Kingdom with the necessary teaching experience.

12. *Houses for Field Officers.*—Three houses have been completed, at Iringa, Same and Ukiriguru. Two more are under construction, at Handeni and Utete.

13. *Central Breeding Station, Mpwapwa.*—Little progress has been made on the construction of the buildings for this scheme on account of the lack of materials and supervisory staff. The main buildings still to be constructed include one European and two African quarters, labour lines for the new dairy, a hay barn, a dipping tank and main buildings and out-houses, etc., for the poultry unit.

14. *Improvement of Supplies of Planting Material.*—Blight-resistant potatoes from the United Kingdom have been obtained and issued to three experimental plots, two at Lushoto and one in the Southern Highlands Province. Each plot is expected to produce sixty tons of seed potatoes which will then be distributed for further multiplication in other suitable localities.

15. *Development of Sukumaland.*—The original estimates for this scheme have been revised and provision has now been made for large-scale afforestation measures, which form an essential feature of the rehabilitation of the four Sukumaland districts. The revised estimates for the agricultural and animal husbandry side of the scheme now total £470,000. A considerable building programme has been carried out at Malya during 1947. A large store, workshops, garages and a carpenter's shop have been erected, together with skeleton offices for the headquarters staff. A start has also been made on the European housing programme and it is expected that three houses will be ready for occupation by the end of the year. The programme has, however, been delayed by lack of building materials. Work is well advanced on the chiefs' council chamber and nearly one hundred African quarters, most of them of permanent design, have been completed. Thirty-five miles of road were also constructed during the year.

16. Two development officers have been appointed to the scheme and it is hoped to recruit three field officers in the near future. An order has been placed for the machinery required for the provision of water supplies but it is unlikely that this can be obtained until 1948. A certain amount of movement of population has taken place in the direction of the Shishiyu dam, which was constructed in 1946, and the clearing of the new land is progressing satisfactorily.

17. *Extension of Ukiriguru Experimental Station.*—A proportion of the building programme has been completed and the additional land required for the extension of the station has been acquired. The European staff on the station was engaged on experiments throughout the year.

18. *Demonstration Station, Musoma.*—The demonstration station has not yet been started. Meanwhile the North Mara native authorities have drawn up a five-year general rehabilitation scheme for the district, estimated to cost

£25,500 (capital £9,500; recurrent £16,000). The plan aims at relieving pressure on the land by communal clearing of available areas at present under tsetse fly. The land to be vacated will be rehabilitated by soil conservation measures, the provision of water supplies, reafforestation and the introduction of grazing reserves. The native authorities are contributing £19,000 towards the cost of the scheme from their own resources and the Director of Water Development is meeting the cost of the machinery required, estimated at £6,500. A start was made on the scheme during the year.

19. *Development of Ghee Industry, Lake Province.*—Work on the ghee schools in North Mara and Sukumaland is in progress and the prospects of this scheme producing an increase in separator products are good.

20. *Construction of dams for the development of rice production.*—It is estimated that approximately £4,000 will have been expended in 1947 on the construction of small rice dams in the Western and Lake Provinces. The provision of these small dams should lead to a considerable increase in the production of rice.

21. *Chagga Investigation Centre.*—The site chosen for this centre is an ex-enemy coffee estate in the vicinity of the coffee research station at Lyamungu. It is not possible to acquire this estate until the general question regarding the acquisition of ex-enemy properties has been settled. Meanwhile the Moshi Native Coffee Board has begun work on the construction of a school in the neighbourhood, with the object of teaching young Chagga improved methods of coffee cultivation, based on the experience gained over a period of years by the research station. The Board has also opened a production centre for clonal planting material which is intended to replace the present native coffee on Kilimanjaro over a period of years.

22. *Housing for African Agricultural Instructors.*—Some thirty houses of an improved type for agricultural instructors were constructed in the Northern and Western Provinces. These houses also provide a room for the instructors to store seeds, planting materials and tools, etc., required for their work.

23. *Cotton Experimental Station, Ilonga.*—Negotiations were finally concluded for the purchase of the necessary land for the station. Meanwhile experiments have been carried on during the year under the supervision of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation's representative who was temporarily housed in Government quarters at Kilosa.

24. *Rehabilitation of Mlalo Basin.*—Good progress has been made in the preliminary surveys of a small area in the Mlalo basin. The plane-table survey of the area is nearly completed and experiments in terracing, ridging and pit cultivation have been begun. Progress has also been made on the medical and health sides of the scheme. Until all the relevant information has been obtained, it is not possible to formulate plans for the rehabilitation of the area as a whole.

25. *Luengira and Kitivo Irrigation Schemes.*—Preliminary investigations are now nearing completion and it is hoped that the construction of the irrigation works can be put in hand early in 1948.

26. *Development of Tumbi and Mwanhala Sub-Stations.*—Extensions were made to the buildings and grazing areas at these stations and experiments continued during the year, somewhat hampered by the need to withdraw the supervisory staff without replacements being available.

27. *Development of Rice Production, Southern Province.*—A dam was built at Mahiwa but it was unfortunately washed away during the heavy rains in May. A site for a fresh dam has been reconnoitred by an engineer from the Water Development Department and, in the meantime, trial plots of rice are being grown under the existing irrigation system.

28. *Chungai/Filimo Water Supply.*—The clearing of tsetse bush, which is being financed by the Kondoa native authority, was continued during the year. The survey of the pipe line was also completed and it is hoped that the piping required for the scheme will have been obtained by the end of the year.

Mineral Development

29. An application has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State for a free grant of £182,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to complete the geological survey of the Territory. It is proposed to engage a special team of geologists to undertake this work.

SECTION II.—COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

30. Reference to the major roads programme is made in the section of the report dealing with Colonial Development and Welfare schemes. A minor roads programme is also in the process of being drawn up. This programme will be undertaken departmentally by the Public Works Department and arrangements are being made for the placing of a bulk order for the heavy road-making plant required.

Improvements to Aerodromes

31. Work on the improvement and extension of some of the Territory's main aerodromes was continued during the year but shortage of staff and plant again limited the amount of progress it was possible to make.

Telecommunications

32. A large programme of extensions and improvements to the main telecommunications network of the Territory has been drawn up but considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary materials to put it into effect and the majority of the works planned have had to be postponed until 1948.

SECTION III.—SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

33. As already stated, a revised plan for African education was drawn up and approved during the year. An application has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State for assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to enable the plan to be put into operation as soon as possible.

African Urban Housing

34. Good progress was made on the scheme for the provision of additional housing for Africans in Dar es Salaam and some sixty houses have now been completed. The houses have proved a great success and are extremely popular with the Africans. It is proposed to continue this scheme in 1948.

SECTION IV.—MISCELLANEOUS

Township Development

35. The town planning unit continued its operations during the year but was considerably hampered by shortage of staff. Arrangements were made to engage the services of a town planning expert through the firm of consulting engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners, to advise Government on the best methods by which town planning could be controlled and carried out and on the extent to which the existing town planning machinery should be modified to suit present requirements. His advice will also be sought on various specific problems in connexion with the planning of certain of the larger townships in the Territory.

Public Buildings and Works

36. The building programme undertaken during the year consisted mainly in the provision of housing for Government officials. Once again, however, the difficulties experienced in obtaining sufficient supervisory staff and materials limited the amount of work which could be done and it is estimated that not more than seventy European quarters and two hundred and fifty African quarters will have been completed by the end of the year.

Land Bank

37. A bill to establish the Land Bank is at present under consideration by the Legislative Council and it is expected that it will be possible to establish the Bank early in 1948.

SECTION V.—RAILWAYS AND PORTS

38. With the exception of the Mpanda line, which is now under construction, little progress has been made in the implementation of the schemes for the development of the railways and ports services as set out in the Development Plan, in view of the fact that the needs of the Groundnut organization have had to be given first priority with regard to both staff and materials.

SECTION VI.—SCHEMES FINANCED FROM THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND

39. Scheme D.344. *Improvement of Stock Routes.*—Owing to good rains early in the year, conditions in general on the stock routes were good and the water and grazing plentiful. In some cases the rains were so heavy as to make certain routes temporarily impassable. With the increased buying of cattle for Messrs. Liebig's factory in Kenya, it became necessary to open another route in the Northern Province, with watering facilities and light *bomas*. In the Lake Province work was done on closing the dry-season grazing reserves and improving stock route grazings and drovers' huts. Surveys were also undertaken to provide additional water for stock. Reserves were extended in the Central and Northern Provinces but until the angledozer unit now on order is received, it will not be possible to make more rapid progress on the implementation of the scheme.

40. Scheme D.418. *Construction of African Girls' School, Machame and Mbeya.*—The school for African girls at Machame is now nearing completion. Work on the Mbeya school has not yet started owing to lack of supervisory staff and materials.

41. SCHEME D.455. *Social Centres.*—Eighteen centres were completed by the end of June. It is anticipated that four more will have been completed by the end of the year and building has commenced on a further ten centres. Considerable delay was experienced in carrying out the programme owing to the difficulty of obtaining cement and supervisory staff.

42. SCHEME D.507. *Tsetse Reclamation, Arusha/Usa area.*—This scheme was continued during the year but it is unlikely that it can be completed until early in 1948 owing to the difficulties which have been experienced in obtaining sufficient labour and machinery for bush-clearing.

43. SCHEMES D.518 AND 518A. *Rinderpest Control.*—The maintenance and extension of the game-free area on the Tanganyika-Northern Rhodesia border was discontinued at the end of May. The rinderpest intelligence service continued and work was done in the Lake and Western Provinces. In the Lake Province a belt of immune cattle was created from Lake Victoria to the south to shut off infection from the Northern Province, an operation involving over a quarter of a million inoculations. South of this a further belt was created in the Western Province by the inoculation of cattle in the area north of Tabora. No rinderpest was observed south of the central railway line but an outbreak in the Central Province, north of the line, was stamped out by the use of a vaccine manufactured at Mpwapwa.

44. SCHEME D.547. *Exploratory Drilling for Coal.*—Work on the scheme for the investigation of coal deposits in the Ufipa area was completed and the contract with the drilling company was terminated in March.

45. SCHEME D.565. *Vernacular Teachers' Training Centres.*—In the ten-year plan for the development of African education, it is proposed for reasons of economy and administrative convenience that teachers training should be concentrated in as few centres as possible. This scheme provided for the establishment of a number of provincial centres but, after some £3,000 of the £13,000 grant had been expended, the balance was frozen because of this modification of policy and no further expenditure will be incurred.

46. SCHEME D.598. *African Girls' and Women Teachers' Training Centre, Lake Province.*—Owing to the shortage of staff and materials it was not possible to start work on this scheme during 1947.

47. SCHEME D.627. *Water Development.*—The shortage of cement during 1947 prevented much major work being done on the construction of large dams by earth-moving machinery, since outlet works must necessarily be built in concrete. In the Western Province dams of eighteen million and thirty-four million gallon capacity were built at Nzega and Itobo respectively and work was started on a further dam of twenty million gallon capacity at Isaka. In the Lake Province a new type of dam of twenty million gallon capacity has been built at Ngudu to supply water to the minor settlement, and a similar dam is proposed at Lohumbo. These works have not yet been completed as the continuing shortage of cement prevents the construction of the ancillary tanks, and delay in the delivery of pumps and filter plant has also been experienced.

48. A programme of simpler hand-built dams was instituted in the Central Province, mainly to provide water for stock. These dams are of an average capacity of three million gallons and have no separate cattle troughs, the

cattle watering direct from the reservoirs. This is not an altogether satisfactory procedure but it has not been possible to construct more elaborate dams in view of the cement position. Further small dams were built elsewhere in the Central Province to create water supplies in the fly bush areas in order to attract the inhabitants away from the foothills, where they are at present in danger of initiating soil deterioration.

49. In the Sukumaland area considerable progress was made in the construction of hand-built dams with the full co-operation of the local inhabitants, who turned out in large numbers for this work since they have already appreciated the benefits of these small water supplies.

50. In the Kilimanjaro area the Rombo pipe supply project for the African coffee growers was completed in September and has proved a great success. This scheme cost approximately £14,000 of which one-half was met by Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the other half by the Moshi Native Coffee Board from the proceeds of a cess on native coffee. On the other side of Kilimanjaro, at Ol Molog, a similar pipe supply for the watering of Masai stock has not yet been put in hand on account of the shortage of cement, but it is hoped that a start can be made on it in the immediate future.

51. Scheme D.650. *Visit of Agricultural Officer to America in connexion with soil conservation measures.*—The officer selected to take charge of the soil conservation service has now completed his training and has returned to the Territory to take up his appointment.

52. Scheme D.673. *Inter-territorial Tsetse Reclamation Pool.*—Work in hand under this scheme continued but it was not possible to expand up to the full programme envisaged owing to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the requisite staff.

53. Scheme D.731. *Expenses of Social Science Training in the United Kingdom.*—The two Africans concerned completed their training in the United Kingdom and are now back in the Territory where they are employed on social welfare work.

54. Scheme D.749. *Forestry.*—Approval was received in August for a grant of £140,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to finance this scheme for the next five-and-a-half years. A small allocation was made to cover expenditure during the few remaining months of the year but, owing to the difficulty of obtaining staff, it is not expected that much progress will be made until 1948.

55. Scheme D.805. *Development of Mbulu District.*—Approval was obtained in August for a grant of £90,900 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund towards the cost of this scheme. In addition, the native authorities are contributing a further £34,000 which will be devoted to meeting the cost of expanding social services such as health, education and general rural betterment. Two development officers and one field officer were posted to the district early in September and a start was made on the preliminary surveys and building programme.

56. Scheme D.822. *Road Development.*—A major road construction programme, comprising roads which are considered to be of the first economic, strategic and administrative importance, has been drawn up and approved by

the Secretary of State. It is to be financed partly from loan funds and partly by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and it is estimated that it will take five years to complete. The programme will be carried out by contractors under the general supervision of the firm of consulting engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb & Partners. Two survey parties are already at work under their direction and it is hoped that the preliminary surveys will be completed early in 1948.

57. Approval was received in October for a free grant of £122,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Regional Allocation to finance this scheme for the four years ending in December, 1948. This grant covers the full capital cost and fifty per cent of the recurrent cost of the scheme, which is now estimated to amount to £198,000. The balance of the recurrent cost is being met from territorial funds under the Development Budget.

Training of Ex-Servicemen

58. The Mgulani training centre continued to train African ex-servicemen in the following trades: motor mechanics; masons; bricklayers; carpenters; joiners; tailors; shoemakers; blacksmiths; tinsmiths; painter sign-writers and cycle repairers. It is estimated that approximately eight hundred men will have completed the six months' course of training during 1947. A small proportion of men were admitted in October to an advanced training course of twelve months' duration. The course caters for carpenter-joiners, motor mechanics and fitters and is filled by the ablest of those completing the six months' course. No difficulty has been experienced in placing the output of the centre in employment—in fact considerable competition for their services has arisen—and in the large majority of cases employers have expressed satisfaction at the standard of the trainees.

59. A small course of training for twenty ex-army education instructors was carried out at the Bigwa training centre by the Education Department. These instructors are to be employed in connexion with the African education plan.

60. Scheme R.29. *Pasture Research.*—Preparatory work was carried out in connexion with the siting of the *miombo* station. Certain matters connected with the organization of the scheme have now been settled and it is hoped that it will be possible to bring it into full operation in the near future.

61. Scheme R.30. *East African Agricultural Research Institute, Amani.*—The Institute has been maintained during the year.

62. Scheme R.53. *Cinchona Research Organization.*—Plantations and experimental work were continued until the completion of the scheme in August, when the research work was brought to an end and the plantations were put on a care and maintenance basis.

63. Scheme R.126 (a), (b) and (c).—(a) *Tsetse Research*: Work in hand under this scheme has continued but it was not possible to expand up to the full programme owing to the difficulties experienced in obtaining staff.

64. (b) *Tsetse Reclamation*: Work on this scheme was held up pending the appointment of a Director and the recruitment of additional staff.

65. (c) *Trypanosomiasis Research*: Considerable difficulties were encountered over the building programme for the usual reasons—shortage of supervisory staff and materials. Work on research was continued.

66. SCHEMES R.162, 162A and 162B. *Malarial Research.*—The Secretary of State has recently approved a grant of £5,070 from Colonial Development and Welfare Research funds to cover research work being undertaken by Dr. R. C. Muirhead Thomson in connexion with anopheles *gambiae* and *melas* in East Africa. Work under the scheme was started in Dar es Salaam during the latter part of the year.

CONCLUSION

67. The Development Budget for 1948 provides for the expenditure of approximately £1,796,000. In view of the present economic crisis, however, it may be necessary to postpone the implementation of some of the schemes for which financial provision has been made.

BRUCE HUTT,
Deputy Chairman, Development Commission

Dar es Salaam,
1st December 1947.

ERRATA

The first line of paragraph 57 should read :—

"57. SCHEME D.833. *Training of Ex-Servicemen.*—Approval was . . . "

The heading immediately preceding paragraph 58 should be deleted.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

I.—Conservation and Development of Natural Resources

	£	£
(a) Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	1,621,000	
(b) Mineral Development	213,000	
(c) Forestry	268,000	
(d) Water Development	1,105,000	
(e) Soil Conservation	200,000	
(f) Surveys	223,000	3,630,000

II.—Communications

(a) Roads	4,215,000	
(b) Aerodromes	435,000	
(c) Tele-communications	220,000	4,870,000

III.—Social Services

(a) Public Health	3,004,000	
(b) Education	2,307,000	
(c) Training of Ex-Servicemen	198,000	
(d) African Urban Housing	300,000	5,809,000

IV.—Miscellaneous

(a) Township Development	1,130,000	
(b) Public Buildings and Works	1,000,000	
(c) Land Settlement	50,000	
(d) Land Bank	250,000	
(e) Unexpended balance of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes previously approved	122,000	2,552,000

V.—Railways and Ports

(a) Railway Road Services	75,000	
(b) Ports	1,000,000	
(c) Railways	1,000,000	2,075,000

VI.—Development Commission

(a) Executive Organization	100,000	
(b) Miscellaneous Services	150,000	250,000
Grand Total ...		£19,186,000*

*Note: Total of schemes in Priority A £16,751,000
" " " " " B 2,435,000
£19,186,000

APPENDIX B

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS LIKELY TO BE AVAILABLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	£
(a) Colonial Development and Welfare Territorial allocation...	5,250,000
(b) Colonial Development and Welfare Regional allocation (for training, the Great North Road and regional aerodromes) ... ... say	1,225,000
(c) Colonial Development and Welfare Central allocation (for topographical and geological surveys) ... ... say	300,000
(d) Territorial revenue	2,510,000
(e) Surplus balances	500,000
(f) Loans	5,725,000
(g) Excess Profits Tax Fund ... ... say	350,000
(h) Agricultural Development Fund ... ... say	1,250,000
(i) Native Authorities ... ... say	500,000
Total ...	17,610,000
Deficit ...	1,576,000
	£19,186,000

APPENDIX C

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE TO 31st DECEMBER 1947, UNDER THE DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

Details of Expenditure	Estimated Expenditure 1946	Estimated Expenditure 1947	Total	Notes
	£	£	£	
SECTION I.—CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES				
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ...	40,000	140,000	180,000	
Mineral Development	–	1,000	1,000	
Forestry	–	2,000	2,000	
Water Development	–	23,000	23,000	
SECTION II.—COMMUNICATIONS				
Roads	–	1,500	1,500	
Improvements to Aerodromes	–	25,000	25,000	
Tele-communications	–	15,500	15,500	
SECTION III.—SOCIAL SERVICES				
Education	–	10,000	10,000	Grant to Makerere College.
Training of Ex-Servicemen	–	30,000	30,000	
African Urban Housing	–	10,000	10,000	
SECTION IV.—MISCELLANEOUS				
Township Development	–	3,000	3,000	Expenses of executive organization only.
Public Buildings and Works	–	94,000	94,000	
Land Settlement	–	6,000	6,000	Expenses of executive organization only.
Subventions to Inter-territorial Schemes	–	9,500	9,500	
Development Commission, staff, etc. ...	–	2,000	2,000	
SECTION V.—RAILWAYS AND PORTS				
Mpanda Line	–	100,000	100,000	
Total ...	40,000	472,500	512,500	

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES

(Including Research Schemes)

Scheme	Estimated Expenditure 1946 (from 1.4.1946)	Estimated Expenditure 1947	Total	Notes
D. 344. Improvement of Stock Routes ...	3,900	4,300	8,200	
D. 418. African Girls' Schools, Machame and Mbeya	–	7,000	7,000	
D. 455. Social Centres	6,450	19,000	25,450	
D. 507. Tsetse Reclamation, Arusha/Usa Area	3,600	9,150	12,750	
D. 518 and 518A. Rinderpest Control ...	11,100	–	11,100	
D. 547. Exploratory Drilling for Coal ...	2,650	–	2,650	
D. 565. Vernacular Teachers' Training Centres	–	–	–	
D. 598. African Girls' and Women Teachers' Training Centre, Lake Province	–	–	–	
D. 627. Water Development	46,000	72,000	118,000	
D. 650. Visit of Agricultural Officer to America in connection with Soil Conservation Measures	–	825	825	
D. 673. Inter-territorial Tsetse Reclamation Pool	–	5,400	5,400	
D. 731. Social Science Training in the United Kingdom	–	2,110	2,110	
D. 749. Development of Forest Resources	–	2,000	2,000	
D. 805. Mbulu Rehabilitation Scheme ...	–	5,000	5,000	
D. 822. Road Development Programme ...	–	21,000	21,000	
D. 833. Training of Ex-Servicemen ...	30,000	35,000	65,000	
R. 29. Pasture Research	–	100	100	
R. 30. East African Agricultural Research Institute, Amani...	–	6,000	6,000	
R. 53. Cinchona Research	–	12,500	12,500	
R. 126 (a). Tsetse Research	–	30,100	30,100	
(b) Tsetse Reclamation Research	–	15,750	15,750	
(c) Trypanosomiasis Research, Tinde	–	8,500	8,500	
R. 162, 162A and 162B. Malarial Research	–	1,300	1,300	
Total ...	103,700	257,035	360,735	

SUMMARY

Expenditure from Territorial funds... ...	40,000	472,500	512,500	
Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds	103,700	257,035	360,735	
Total Expenditure ...	143,700	729,535	873,235	